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SIDKY OPENS SATC MEETING HERE South Asian Travel Experts Discuss Tourism

By A Staff Writer

Kabul, Nov. 5.—The annual meeting of the South Asia Travel Commission was opened today by the Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Osman Sidky. Abdul Wahab Tarzi, president of the Afghan Tourist Bureau and the chairman of SATC, also addressed the meeting, which is being attended by the representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Ceylon.

The two-day meeting is being held on the fourth floor of the Ministry of Information and Culture. Among those present were Najim Arya and some high ranking officials of the Ministry.

After welcoming the delegates, Sidky wished them success in their deliberations during the conference.

"I want to stress the fact that the government of Afghanistan attaches great importance to the development of tourism. We are well aware of the economic, social and cultural values of this world phenomenon, and are sure that no other factor serves better the cause of peace, understanding and goodwill than tourism, which makes it possible for millions of people of the world to know one another and develop friendship and sympathy towards one another," Sidky said.

POSITIVE RESULTS

It is not very long since we have launched, the Minister added, upon the development of tourism in this country, but the results achieved during this short period, have been positive and convincing.

"We are sure that tourism can be one of the most important economic factors in our future overall national development programme. All studies made by experts in recent years have proved that this country possesses a tremendous potential for tourism. This is the reason why our government is intent upon giving more and more consideration to the development of this dynamic industry," Sidky told the meeting.

Sidky said he was glad to point out that in conformity with the spirit of the 1963 United Nations Conference, certain facilities for tourists have been given; such as facilitation in granting of visas, abolition of exit visa, exemption from police registration within 24 hours, and grant of 72 hours visa at the airport for those who arrive without a visa.

"One of our recent development plans concerns the construction of a 200-room luxury hotel in Kabul. Owing to the ever increasing number of tourist arrivals, the problem of lack of accommodation has become acute and we hope that the construction of this hotel not only will solve the problem, but also be an asset in our foreign exchange earnings," Sidky said.

The Minister said he was glad to hear that the International Union of Official Travel Organisations has succeeded in persuading the United Nations to declare 1967 as "International Tourist Year". "Our tourist organisation will do their best to contribute to this important event," he said.

In expressing his pleasure in inaugurating the South Asia Travel Commission conference, he wished the delegates pleasant and enjoyable stay in Kabul.

Tarzi as chairman of SATC thanked the delegates for attending the meeting.

PARTICIPANTS

"I thank also my distinguished colleagues, Masud Mahmood, Director General of Tourism of Pakistan, M.D. Silva, the Secretary of the Board of Tourism of Ceylon, and Khushal Singh, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Tourism of India, for responding to our invitation to attend this meeting," he said. He regretted the absence of the regional commission, Iran, Nepal, and Mongolia. However, Iran has delegated Pakistan to be its proxy.

The South Asia Regional Commission is one of the regional commissions of the International Union of

"Bearing in mind that the overall income from international tourism throughout the world is estimated at \$11.5 billion in 1965 showing an increase of 12 per cent over 1964, our region must think and try to get a better share of this income than they have been receiving in the past; and this can only be achieved in joint efforts to draw the attention of their governments to the undeniable economic benefits of tourism," Tarzi said.

COMMISSION'S GOALS

Referring to the work of the commission, he said it will consist of studying and discussing tourism problems which concern our region. It is a well known fact that generally tourists do not come to visit one particular country alone. When they arrive in a certain region, they desire to see as many countries of that region as possible, he added.

The role of regional commissions is very important in preparing the grounds for attracting more and more tourists. "The countries of the region must cooperate, coordinate their tourism policy and publicise jointly their region. When tourists find they can easily visit several countries of a region, no doubt they come there in large numbers."

"It is indeed through bilateral or multi-lateral agreements, on a regional or sub-regional basis that positive results in facilities for travelling can be achieved," he added.

"Tourism today is recognised as the biggest single item in the foreign exchange earning trade. We all have to persuade and convince our governments to give top priority to the development of the important tourist industry," he said.

Officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Ambassador of India and Pakistan, officials of the two embassies here, also attended the opening of the conference.



Sidky delivering his speech at this morning's meeting.

U.S. President To Undergo Operations In Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson announced Thursday he would undergo surgery soon for the repair of a defect at the site of an incision made during his gall bladder operation a year ago.

He also told a press conference his doctors intended to remove a small polyp—a grape-like swelling—from his throat at the same time.

He said the defect he had mentioned was a small bulge in the region of the scar made on the right side of his abdomen during the gall bladder operation on October 8 last year.

Any plans he had to go campaigning in the final days of the Congressional elections were cancelled.

But at his press conference Friday he played down the upcoming operations. "Actually, after all, it's not anything to make a great show over," he said. "They are relatively minor."

But he said, "I don't recommend them—I don't favour them." Johnson Friday covered several other subjects at a news conference.

STOP PRESS

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Mikhail Efremov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, will head a delegation to Afghanistan to participate in the opening of the Doshi-Sherkhan Bander highway.

The highway, constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union, will be opened next week.

The Afghan ambassador in Moscow, General Mohammad Aref, had extended an invitation from the Government of Afghanistan to Efremov at their recent meeting, a report from Moscow says.

Rusk To Make December Tour Of Asian Nations

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (AP).—

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson made the surprise disclosure Friday of another peace mission to the Far East in December by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Johnson disclosed this at a time when three other U.S. emissaries are on trips to 22 nations explaining the outcome of the Manila conference.

Johnson said at his news conference that Rusk would visit the Far East about the time of the annual NATO Council of Ministers meeting Dec. 16-17 in Paris.

There was no immediate announcement on the countries Rusk will visit, but he will go to the Far East before attending the Paris meeting, the State Department said.

Johnson also mentioned the efforts of his roving Ambassador, Averell Harriman, which has been to nine countries to provide details of the Manila meeting to interested governments.

(Contd on page 4)

Wardak Plans For Farms Discussed

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Ehsan Rafiq, Thursday discussed with Governor Mohammad Ebrahim Abasi of Wardak and a number of farmers and livestock owners from various woleswalis suggestions regarding agriculture, dairying and livestock breeding.

Dr. Rafiq and the delegation accompanying him toured sections of the province and promised help in protecting animals and plants.

The farmers and the provincial administration have requested the Ministry to help them set up a modern dairy industry, build experimental and model farms and provide guidance in better farming and livestock breeding methods.

US Ship Catches Fire; Cambodia To Hold Counter-Meeting; Cuba Urges Help For NV

HONG KONG, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—North Vietnam charged the United States with killing and wounding many civilians in an attack on a group of boats in the Mekong delta last Monday.

The liaison mission of the North Vietnamese army high command reported to the International Commission on Vietnam that on October 31 U.S. ships and planes "frenziedly attacked" a group of boats on the My Tho river, 80 km. (50 miles) southwest of Saigon, the North Vietnam news agency said.

"According to first reports, this savage attack resulted in over 50 boats destroyed, over 100 others damaged or taken away and many civilians killed or wounded," the agency said.

A U.S. military spokesman said

De Gaulle Addresses UNESCO Session

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation celebrated its twentieth birthday in Paris Friday with adoption of a declaration of principles.

French President Charles de Gaulle attended the ceremonial session—his first such visit to any UN organisation—and in a brief speech told the representatives of UNESCO's 120 member nations: "Above all, what inspires in France and exceptional sympathy for your work and your deeds is that they have the object of serving human unity."

UN Secretary-General U Thant's message stressed UNESCO's "untiring efforts aimed at reshaping attitudes...promoting human rights and human dignity everywhere...enhancing between peoples appreciation of each others' cultural heritage...and efforts to disseminate the truth that war is no longer, a possible solution to man's problems."

UN General Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, also in a message, noted that over the past

(Contd. on Page 4)

Cabinet Considering Draft Law Dealing With Farmers

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—A draft farmers law prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has been submitted to the Cabinet. The draft was first discussed by a commission comprising the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Justice, Commerce and Finance.

The draft law has been prepared in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution which calls for political, economic and social democracy. Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza said.

The draft will be presented to Parliament after it is approved by the Cabinet. The Justice Ministry has already studied the draft.

It reflects the policy of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal's government. The Prime Minister had said earlier this year in the Wolesi Jirgah that in the social sphere relations between the farmer and the landowner are receiving the serious attention of the government and it was drafting laws to improve these relations, so that justice is ensured.

Reza said regulation of the legal relationship between the landowners and the farmer through democratic and just laws to raise the standard of living of the people is necessary and imperative. It is on this basis that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Reza said, has taken in hand a comprehensive legislative programme.

Governor Opens Bridge Over Chamkani River

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—A 26-metre long bridge on the Chamkani river in Chamkani, Pakhtia, was opened Thursday by Governor Maj-Gen. Mohammad Azim.

The bridge was built in just over a month by the rural development authorities in Chamkani with the people's help.

Rural development centres have been opened in Jaji Maidan, Chamkani, Tani, Orgoun, and Jani Khel, and they are helping the people of the province in many ways.

Farms to raise fruit-tree saplings have been set up in 85 Chamkani villages in which more than 35,000 people live. Health centres, run clinics and distribute milk, soap, etc. to women and children. Great strides have been made in providing drinking water and several water pumps have been put into operation.

But the greater part of our work is yet unfinished, the head of the Pakhtia rural development project, said.

HM Stresses UNESCO's Vital Role

The message of His Majesty on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of UNESCO, which was observed Friday.

Twenty years ago the foundations of an inter-governmental organisation were laid with the aim of promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture. After the disaster of the Second World War, the creation of UNESCO was a welcome opportunity for all the peace-loving countries of the world. It was a means of working for justice, liberty and peace through education.

In the course of the past years, UNESCO has played a vital role in international understanding through a variety of exchanges, international and regional conferences and seminars. It has accelerated the socio-economic development of many nations by helping them to improve the qualitative and quantitative aspects of education at all levels. The steps taken through UNESCO for the eradication of illiteracy and universal compulsory education will have a great impact on the economic development and advancement of the peoples of the world; and the efforts made through UNESCO for human rights and against discrimination in education are commendable.

Afghanistan as a peace-loving country has been an enthusiastic supporter of UNESCO and has looked to UNESCO for guidance in the development of its educational programmes. We are pleased that UNESCO has played a significant role in our efforts to expand and improve education in our country.

In celebrating the 20th anniversary of UNESCO, it is our sincere hope that this organisation may continue to grow and promote international understanding through cooperation in education, science and culture and to further the cause of peace and prosperity for mankind.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The following have been received in audience by His Majesty the King during the week ended November 3:

Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, Afghan Ambassador in Ankara; Lt. Gen. Mohammad Isa, Commander of the Central Garrison; Mohammad Qadir Taraki, President of the Court of Cassation and Public Security Court; Abdul Wahab Tarzi, President of the Afghan Tourist Bureau; Col. Khwazak, Commandant of the Work Corps; Abdul Rahim Chinzai, President of the Construction Unit of Polytechnic.

His Majesty also received during the week the heirs of the late General Ali Mohammad, Commandant of Ghazni Forces. The adviser to the French archeological team in Afghanistan, Prof. Schlumberger, was also received by His Majesty.

USSR Launches Ion Plasma Engine Lab Into Space

MOSCOW, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—Russia has launched a space laboratory, the Soviet news agency Tass announced Friday.

It said the laboratory, Yantar-1, was launched in October with the help of a geophysical rocket to altitudes of 100 to 400 kms (62 to 248 miles).

The agency said the laboratory had what it described as a gas plasma ion engine.

Purpose of the flight was to study the prospects for guided flight in the upper layers of the atmosphere, Tass said.

Information sent to earth on the functioning of the laboratory's system and scientific instruments made it possible to study the working conditions of a gas electric jet engine in the ionosphere, the agency said.

Scientific sources said the most difficult problem to be solved with an ion plasma engine was to provide an intense enough source of electricity in the limited space aboard a spacecraft.

It said Yantar-1 was launched by a geophysical rocket to altitudes between 100 and 400 kilometres (62 to 248 miles) from the earth's surface, but gave up no other details of its course.

The brief official announcement made no mention of an orbit and left observers here speculating that

scientists may be sending signals from earth to change its course at frequent intervals.

This only said that details of the flight would be published in journals of the Academy of Sciences.

Ion plasma engine is one in which a gas is passed through an electromagnetic tube and then thrust out of the rocket to boost it forward.

Russia tested its first ion engine and plasma rocket in orbit in two successive space probes late in 1964.

Arya Back From Pakhtia Visit

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Najim Arya, returned from a visit to Pakhtia Thursday during which he opened a public library in Gardez and inspected sites for a building to house the provincial department of information and culture.

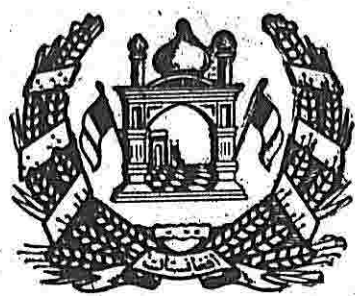
He also discussed with the provincial authorities the possibility of setting up a public library in Khost. The Deputy Minister also inspected educational institutions and rural development projects in Khost, Bak Jani Khel and Chamkani.

During his visit in Pakhtia, the Deputy Minister talked to residents and officials about the government's work programme and the main objectives of the policy of the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal.

The Gardez library is now housed in a hall in the municipal club. It will be moved later to the premises of the provincial department of information and culture. The library, which has an initial collection of 5,000 books, is open from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Gul Ahmad Farid, president of the public libraries, department who also visited Pakhtia said, the department plans to send a film projector, films and periodicals to the library.

Accompanying Arya on the trip also was Abdul Hamid Mobarez, president of Bakhtar news agency. Mobarez inspected the activities of the agency's branch in Gardez. He said on his return here that Khost has become a hub of activities—with rural development, agriculture and forestry development programmes, and the need is felt for opening a news agency branch there.

(Contd on page 4)



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Food For Thought

Avoid, as you would the plague,

a clergyman who is a man of bus-

ines.

St. Jerome

UNESCO's Great Record Of Service

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) observed its 20th anniversary with special ceremonies at its headquarters in Paris yesterday. During its 20 years of existence the organisation has done much to promote collaboration among nations in order to further human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion.

The UN Secretary General was right to say in his message that the organisation had been making untiring efforts aimed at reshaping attitudes, promoting human rights and human dignity everywhere, enhancing between peoples appreciation of each other's cultural heritage and efforts to disseminate the truth that war is no longer a possible solution to man's problems.

One of the most commendable tasks undertaken with the help of UNESCO during the recent years is the saving of the historic relics in the UAR which were being threatened with submersion as a result of building the Aswan Dam. Through the tireless endeavour of the organisation, Abu Simble is being saved and a part of the record of human civilisation restored. The organisation's achievement in the field of promoting world literacy and education is also commendable.

UNESCO has been active in Afghanistan for the past 15 years during which it has closely collaborated with the Ministry of Education in planning teachers education. Most of UNESCO's work in Afghanistan has been concentrated in teachers training. In 1964 UNESCO and the Go-

vernment of Afghanistan entered into an agreement, or rather partnership, to increase the output of welltrained teachers urgently required by the schools.

The Academy of Teachers Training was established as an institution to train additional teachers as well as prepare lectures for future primary school teachers training colleges.

UNESCO has also furnished this country with a considerable number of fellowships and scholarships for Afghan teachers and persons engaged in various jobs to increase their knowledge about their profession and the world. It is through such scholarships and fellowships that the organisation serves the cause of promoting greater understanding between the peoples of the world.

The significance of the organisation to Afghanistan is best noted by the message sent on behalf of His Majesty the King on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the organisation. The message extends recognition for the services of UNESCO's role in the promotion of international understanding through a variety of exchanges, international and regional conferences and seminars.

It says that UNESCO's work has accelerated the socio-economic development of many nations by helping them to improve the qualitative and quantitative aspects of education at all levels. As the organisation begins its 21st year, we sincerely hope that it will be able to continue its worthwhile effort to strengthen peace and promote the prosperity of mankind.

15 Years Of UNESCO Work In Afghanistan

After the Karachi conference of compulsory and free primary education in Asia the Government of Afghanistan obtained from UNESCO the services of an expert in educational planning, who during the first half of 1962 assisted in the establishment of the Planning Bureau in the Ministry of Education and in the training of staff for the Bureau. He also made the first systematic survey of the situation resulting from the rapid expansion of the teaching staff between 1957 and 1961. The subsequent recommendations were largely the basis for the large-scale project in technical education and teacher training which was recently the subject of an agreement between Afghanistan and the International Development Association.

Still within the framework of the Karachi Plan, an advisory group of educational planning experts visited Afghanistan in January and February 1964 and made a preliminary study of the possibilities of developing primary and secondary education up to 1980. The report of this group has provided a foundation for the work of the present Educational Planning Team which has been working with the Ministry of Education since August 1964. This Planning Team, which at first consisted of six experts (Educational Planning, Teacher Training, Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education, Agricultural Education) has now been reduced to three, whose main tasks are as follows:

- 1) to assist the preparation of a balanced plan for the long-term development of education in Afghanistan.
- 2) to collaborate in the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan (1967-72)
- 3) to assist the Government of Afghanistan in improving its machinery for educational planning and in training the necessary personnel.

The Planning Team published in 1964 a statistical and descriptive document on the educational situation; it is also attempting to promote better coordination among the different air programmes in the field of education.

The Higher Teachers' College is the outcome of an agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and the Special Fund of the United Nations. The original documents were signed in 1960. UNESCO becomes the Executing Agency when the operations were planned. The project put into effect the decision in the Karachi Plan and

PART II
the recommendations of the Meeting of Ministers of Education of Asian Member States held in Tokyo. Recently, at a similar meeting which took place in Manila it was emphasised that teacher training colleges should be closely associated with universities.

It has been affirmed that a sound unified basic education is necessary for all students at least up to the 9th Grade since this is a point in the educational frame work at which pupils should be well-fitted to enter important national vocational training in agriculture, nursing, engineering and to prepare themselves for higher education of a more specialised nature. This results in the focussing of attention on the Middle Schools where in Afghanistan, there is a considerable shortage of trained teachers.

When the Higher Teachers' College was established in April, 1964, it was intended to supply the Middle Schools (Grades 7, 8 and 9) with a quota of teachers which the University, because of its wide commitments, was unable to meet. It is important that the Higher Teachers' College should establish a close association with Kabul University and, for this reason, it has affiliated with the Faculty of Education which is interested in the training of teachers.

The course of instruction covers a period of two years. At the end of this time, the successful will be awarded a Diploma of Teaching. Students who attend the Higher Teachers' College must have first obtained a pass in the 12th Grade before they can be accepted for entry. The College will take both men and women students. All the work done is at the same level as in the Faculties of University. A Board of Studies consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Education, the University of Kabul, and the Higher Teachers' College will supervise the courses and examinations to ensure that this level is maintained.

Before beginning studies, a student must decide which of two specialised courses he, or she, wishes to take (i.e. either Science or Humanities). The subjects of these courses are:

- (1) Science
 - Biology
 - Chemistry
 - Physics
 - Mathematics

(2) Humanities

- History
- Geography
- English Language
- Teaching

All students will be required to complete the requirements in the following subjects:

- (a) Pedagogy: Educational Psychology, Principles of Education, Methods of Teaching, Teaching Materials.
- (b) Basic Studies: Islamic Studies, Pushtoo, Dari, Music, Art, Physical Education, Health.

Courses in English will be provided. The library will, within four years, have at least 9000 books and training in the use of the library is part of the programme.

From 1966, when the intake of students will be 100, the enrolment will rise to 150 per annum. By 1977, it is estimated that the College will provide 400 teachers annually.

From 1964 to 1968 the Higher Teachers' College will have, at least, 14 foreign experts on the staff. Each of the Afghan lecturers attached to an international staff member will have received overseas training before the end of 1968. Competent teachers of Afghan subjects are engaged to teach these subjects at University level.

The combined expenditure of the Ministry of Education and the special Fund to meet the costs of the Higher Teachers' College over six years is 24 million dollars (approximately, 160 million afghanis). Of this amount 69,000 dollars (approximately, 41 million afghanis) will be spent on modern science laboratory equipment, audio-visual apparatus and the library.

Meanwhile Afghanistan is keenly interested in the eradication of illiteracy in the country. Not only have steps been taken by the government in this direction, but voluntary organisations are also helping. The interest UNESCO takes in wiping out illiteracy in the member states is encouraging. Afghanistan hopes, with help of the world organisation, to further strengthen its programme to eradicate this social and educational blot.

Afghanistan has welcomed the donation of the equivalent of one day's military expenditure of Iran to UNESCO for combating illiteracy. The check for the money, which was \$ 705882 was handed over to the director general of the United Nations Scientific, Educational, and Culture Organisation today.

(UNESCO Sources)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Friday's Anis carried an editorial urging authorities to take effective steps against hoarding and speculation. It said some of the shopkeepers of the Food Programme and Supply Department are known to be cheating with the weights they use.

The editorial was based on a personal experience when the writer had seen an old woman complaining and in fact weeping that the shopkeeper had cheated her in the sale of flour and cooking fat. Such a practice on the part of the shopkeeper will mar the reputation of the Food Department and should be checked also in the public interest.

The same issue of the paper carried a note of complaint signed Ajab Khan on the way some of drivers race through the city streets. Most of these streets are narrow and have two-way traffic. Under such circumstances drivers should be all the more careful. On the contrary, however, the drivers, specially bus drivers, seem to have a craze to overtake other vehicles on the road which often causes accidents.

Thursday's Anis carried a note from the post office in reply to a letter signed Wali Mohammad Zinda Rooh published in an earlier issue of the paper complaining that at times registered parcels are opened by the postmen themselves who put false signatures in the book to show that the parcels had been delivered. The letter gave an instance of this. He said he was expecting a certain magazine from abroad by registered post but never received it. Some weeks later he saw the same magazine in one of the tailoring shops, which proves that the postmen had mishandled the parcel.

A note from the Ministry said that people instead of writing in newspapers months later should contact the Ministry as soon as a complaint arises. The Ministry observes strict discipline among its postmen and other personnel. It is possible to trace a registered parcel or letter provided the Ministry is asked to do so.

Thursday's Anis carried an editorial on the decision to pave the

road between Jabal Seraj and Gulbahar. The Jabal-Seraj cement factory and the Gulbahar textile mill which lie at either end of the road are to contribute towards the construction cost of the road. The Ministry of Public Works will undertake the construction. While welcoming the steps, specially the fact that this is the first time a private organisation has offered to assist in a welfare project, the editorial said the road is to run for most part along mountainous terrain, while there is an alternate route which runs through villages and populated areas. Surely it is worth reconsidering the whole project in the interest of people who could well benefit, if this alternate road was to be asphalted instead.

The same issue of the paper carried under a banner headline the news that the Third Five Year Plan will include the launching of new textile mills in some of the provinces.

The longer the war lasts, the more shaky will be the U.S. position in the "imperialist camp," the more fully exposed "will be its aggressive and diehard nature," the lower will be the moral of the GI's and the nature of the United States as outwardly strong and inwardly brittle will be more exposed before the world's people, the paper says.

Editorial writers and newspaper correspondents in many countries have assessed the long-range effects of President Johnson's Asian tour.

The S. Korean newspaper Daehan Ilbo said:

"The Historical visit will not only strengthen the unity between Korea and the United States, but will also symbolise a victory of world peace with justice and freedom."

The London Daily Telegraph's correspondent in Seoul wrote that the presidential trip "has put the Vietnam war in the context of Asian policies that are far-reaching and already showing results."

Johnson gathered "the tribute of hope here for the future of South a grateful South Korea and gained

WORLD PRESS

The Washington Post comments on North Korean soldiers below the Korean Truce line is a shocking and ominous event indeed. Not since the truce of 1953 has there been so plain a violation of its terms or so clear a provocative act. For thoughtful people in this country it will be another warning that no reliance can be put on any arrangements with Asian communism that are not self-enforcing or buttressed by power."

A Pravda commentator says "the world press pays particular attention to the provocative role of certain quarters in the United States which, as has now become clear, were involved in staging the provocation connected with the arrest in Accra of the Guinean diplomats travelling to Addis Ababa."

An Izvestia commentator says President Johnson's Asian tour was aimed at recruiting more cannon fodder from U.S. allies so as to "conceal a purely American war with an Asian veil."

He says the U.S. also wanted to prepare the way for new "pseudo-neutral organisations to surround the weakly grounded South East Asia Treaty Organisation."

A third objective, the commentator says, was to throw a peacemaking weight on to the scales of the coming U.S. elections.

Hanoi's People's Army says that "having suffered increasingly dismal defeats in the Vietnam battlefield, the U.S. imperialists are still not

reconciled to their fate and are trying to force by arms the Vietnamese people to submit. The Vietnamese people have to answer the aggressors with arms, fight resolutely to the end and drive the U.S. aggressors out of Vietnam totally and thoroughly."

The seven-nation Manila conference, main reason for the journey, is still seen in Washington as a complete success. Although it did not bring Vietnam visibly closer to peace, U.S. officials nevertheless feel that the President's "momentous journey", as he called it, covering more than 40,000 km., contributed a great deal towards clarifying America's long-term objectives and obligations in the Asian region.

The Manila peace formula on the whole was confirmation of known American positions and similarly made no mention of such thorny issues as the bombing of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's participation in possible peace talks.

A new element was the period of six months set for the withdrawal of the American and other foreign troops from South Vietnam—but this commitment, vague enough for

Johnson's 'Momentous', Asian Journey

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's 17-day trip through seven Pacific and Asian countries is regarded by the government in Washington as a complete success. Although it did not bring Vietnam visibly closer to peace, U.S. officials nevertheless feel that the President's "momentous journey", as he called it, covering more than 40,000 km., contributed a great deal towards clarifying America's long-term objectives and obligations in the Asian region.

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The government is pleased that Johnson succeeded, as planned, in shelving discussion of all military subjects and to put into the foreground the long-term U.S. Peace programmes as well as to keep the erratic, militant South Vietnam Prime Minister on a course of moderation.

The Manila peace formula on the whole was confirmation of known American positions and similarly made no mention of such thorny issues as the bombing of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's participation in possible peace talks.

A new element was the period of six months set for the withdrawal of the American and other foreign troops from South Vietnam—but this commitment, vague enough for

a settlement anyway, could not prevent North Vietnam from flatly turning down the peace formula.

But then, Johnson had from the start warned against placing too great hopes on his journey and against the assumption that a patent solution ending the Vietnam war soon could be found in his discussions with the heads of governments representing diverging views and interests.

Washington's long-term hope now is that the unanimity with which the allies stressed their determination to defend South Vietnam will not fail to impress Hanoi and will eventually help to evoke its readiness for negotiations.

The fourth Chinese nuclear test two days after the Manila conference, although played down by the Washington government, showed that there will be no peace in Asia without China and that it is only a matter of a comparatively short time before Formosa will be exposed to China's atomic rockets.

While nobody likes to discuss this in Washington, it was no coincidence nor pressure of time that prevented America from inviting Formosa to Manila and from including Formosa in Johnson's visiting programme.

The fact is that America diplomacy was not interested in complicating the Vietnam issue any further by including Formosa.

Satisfaction is reigning in Washington over the welcome given to Johnson by the people of all the

countries he visited and over the fact that he was able personally to stress the ties between the United States and its Pacific and Asian allies as well as U.S. interest in the peaceful development of Asia.

It is apparent that the President's ambition is to be known as the emancipator of Asia in the same sense that President Harry Truman, as executor of the Marshall Plan after World War II, helped to put Europe on its feet.

It is also safe to predict that Johnson, in order to allay fears in Europe that the United States is relegating that area to a secondary place in foreign affairs, will undertake a trip there, possibly next spring.

He has long wanted to make such a tour, if only to give new life to the North Atlantic Organisation. The cheers of the millions Johnsons met in New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and especially from his own troops in Vietnam had an electric effect on him.

His favourite occupation is meeting people, and he transferred his own enthusiasm wherever he went.

As far as politics are concerned, the trip was beneficial for Johnson, insofar as it resulted in daily headlines, and much radio and TV time dedicated to the President, whose personal prestige in broad sections of the population had arrived at an all-time low with just a few weeks to go to the November 8 congressional and gubernatorial elections.

(DPA, REUTERS).

Brezhnev Reiterates Goals Of CPSU

Leonid Brezhnev said in Tbilisi on November 1, that the CPSU is "consistently working to expand and strengthen cooperation in the world arena with the widest possible political and social forces coming out against imperialism, for the freedom and independence of the peoples."

Life has closely intertwined the interests of socialism and the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The interaction of these forces in the solution of important international problems is becoming a major factor of peace and the security of the peoples."

The general secretary of the CPSU central committee delivered a speech during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Georgia (Caucasus)

for successes in economic and cultural development.

Leonid Brezhnev warned that "imperialism does not stop at resorting to brute force and even direct aggression especially there where it succeeds in finding the slightest cracks of discord in the anti-imperialist front. The criminal United States aggression in Vietnam is an example of this."

The general secretary of the CPSU central committee resolutely condemned the leaders of the CPS and PRC who have rejected all the proposals of socialist countries "on the coordination of action aimed at supporting fraternal Vietnam." He stressed that the Soviet Union "will further render diverse aid and support to struggling Vietnam."

In international affairs the CPSU central committee and the Soviet government will firmly follow the Leninist course which was unanimously confirmed at the 23rd congress of our party," Brezhnev stated.

"The friendship of USSR peoples is one of the most powerful motive forces of Soviet society", Brezhnev said.

This friendship "has now acquired a serious economic basis. It is well known that in the years of Soviet power the Union Republics have established a developed system of the division of labour which predetermines the closest intertwining of the interests of all the nations of the country and, in fact, for their merger into common national interests." (TASS).

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Joint Effort
Kidney Research

Seventeen W. German university clinics recently began joint research work in order to gain the proper treatment methods of a rare kidney ailment—the Nephritic Syndrome. The surgeons of the Erlangen University Hospital have also begun to transplant the kidneys of traffic fatalities to patients suffering from an incurable kidney disease.

In the Erlangen research centre, a special device was built that enables the kidney to be kept in a functioning state while awaiting transplantation and which furthermore allows it to be carefully checked at all times. These two examples of scientific collaboration that will enable numerous kidney patients to be healed, characterizes medical research in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Many difficulties are encountered on examining the "Nephritic Syndrome". The multitude of the original causes is only one of these. Another university hospital treats some 30 such cases a year. This is not enough to test all treatment possibilities over a longer period of time, an important factor in judging the best type of therapeutic treatment to be used.

Thus, collaboration of a great number of clinics is a prerogative. At present, West Germany's leading kidney specialists are working jointly on this problem according to an exact plan. They receive the necessary financial aid for their teamwork project from the "German Research Society" that proposes and carries the costs of such undertakings. The first study phase calls for going over all attainable case histories of the Nephritic Syndrome of the last 30 years.

The individual results will be fed into a computer for evaluation. This electronic machine will then show the regular course of the illness, which has hitherto remained concealed. Then, the patients' treatment will be coordinated and the results will be evaluated together. The therapeutic results thus gained will be published and made available to all doctors.

The greatest difficulty in transplanting kidneys up until now was created by the period of time between taking the kidney out of the donor's body and the actual transplantation to the recipient's body. Blood circulation is needed to provide the cells with oxygen.

This problem can be more or less easily solved with the aid of a heart-lung machine that is filled with blood. At the same time, the metabolism must be lowered. This can be caused by cooling the organ but it is of supreme importance that the temperature remains constant. The Erlangen research scientists gained the following solution: They used cooling blocks that run on the Peletier System.

These cooling blocks can be carefully regulated—the temperature depends on the amount of electrical current fed into it. The kidney's functioning ability is then tested, before it is transplanted and ready to take over its lifesaving job.

Lightning Cure For Colds

An astonishingly effective lightning cure for coughs and colds has been discovered by a W. Berlin doctor. He has found a substance in the leaves of the legendary ginkgo tree, which will banish a cold in ten to fifteen seconds. The cure works on a completely new principle and is said to be extremely long lasting.

A short time ago ear, nose and throat specialist Dr. Joachim H. Volkner was awarded the Dr. Wilmar Schwabe prize for his researches. Now experts anticipate that in the foreseeable future a new medicine based on the as yet unknown active substances in this east Asian tree will be available.

The huge fan-leaved tree, Ginkgo Biloba, is now almost extinct in its native east Asian forests and is still to be found only in reservations in the Chinese province of Shantung.

For years the tree has been a source of fascination to botanists as sole survivor of a great primeval arboreal family. Goethe, as a naturalist, was utterly taken with the tree and was responsible for its becoming known in Europe. Ginkgo trees can be seen today in Hamburg's Jenisch Park and botanical gardens.

Some time ago a number of leaves were brought to Europe by some German scientists and studied in the laboratory. They were found to contain ingredients actively beneficial to the blood circulation.

About the same time a number of Japanese researchers also began to take an interest in the leaves of the ginkgo tree and the Japanese chemist, Professor Nakanishi, surprised an international biochemical congress in Stockholm with the announcement that he had studied a highly intriguing group of natural substances, known as ginkgolides, although he was then unable to make any definite statement about the medicinal properties of these substances.

Dr. Volkner arranged for several of his patients to inhale solutions composed of essence of ginkgo leaves. Of the patients, 86 were suffering from chronic catarrh and 138 from bronchitis of varying degrees of severity.

The effects of the inhaling were staggering. The blennorrhoea ceased

and the inflamed areas healed immediately. Inhalation achieved amazing results even for asthmatics and hay-fever sufferers.

The scientific conclusions, which the doctor drew are remarkable. The cells of the mucous membranes are evidently greatly harmed by chronic coughs and colds. Some of the substances in the cell press against the cell walls and even penetrate them. The cell is thereby prevented from storing water and its efficiency is greatly impaired.

One of the active substances in the ginkgo leaf evidently forces the components of the cell back into the cell interior. Dr. Volkner talks of the cell substances being redirected back. The cells themselves now solve their problem with amazing alacrity. The microbes which have collected inside die off and very shortly after inhalation they completely disappear.

The bronchia and nasal passages are able to expand and let in air again. Small areas in the bronchia which had ceased to function once again become active.

Dr. Volkner envisages the most important field of application of his method as being in the treatment of chronic bronchitis. This is a common disease throughout the world particularly affecting smokers and people obliged to breathe unclean air. There are many indications that in a few years bronchitis can lead to the fearful prospect of lung cancer.

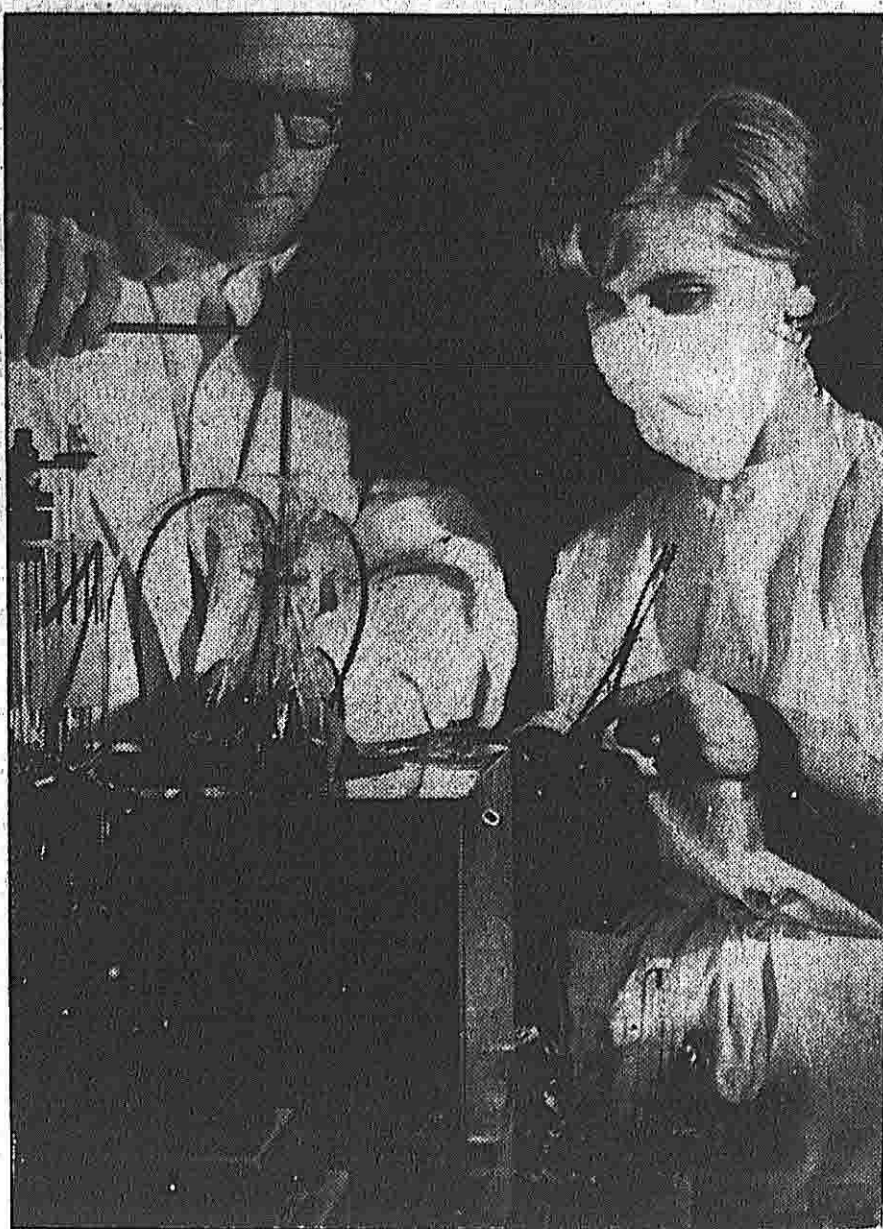
Dr. Volkner's findings are now to be verified by other researchers. His scientific theories have attracted a great deal of attention and provoked much heated discussion in specialist circles.

Up to now Dr. Volkner has not been able to isolate the active constituent in the essence. Many substances in the ginkgo leaf have already been isolated, particularly flavonoids and terpenes, but the extracts already produced from the leaves have still to be cleansed of incidental impurities.

Nonetheless as soon as they yield quantities of raw materials for medicine, the still surviving ginkgo trees in the Shantung forests will certainly be worth their weight in gold.



A team of Afghan football players visited the Soviet Union to play series of football games. Here the captain of the Afghan team exchanges the emblem with his counterpart on the Kazakhstan team.



Scientists work toward cancer cure.

Cancer Not Just One Illness,
Says Research Agency Chief

GENEVA, Nov. 5, (DPA).—

Cancer research has made bigger strides in the last five years than in the preceding 20 Dr. John Higgenson, director of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), told a news conference Wednesday.

Dr. Higgenson, speaking on his return from the ninth International Cancer Congress which closed in Tokyo last week, said the more than 1,000 scientific papers delivered there showed there is not going to be one single answer to cancer overnight, but a lot of little answers which add up to an overall control programme.

There is a possibility of finding cure to the ailment which can for practical purposes now be considered as a number of illnesses, depending on which human organ it strikes—within the next two or three decades, he said.

Meanwhile, he went on, cancer researchers generally agree that around 75 per cent cancer cases would be preventable if research workers knew where to look for the causative and preventive agents.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

Some causative agents are easy to identify, Dr. Higgenson said. "For instance, I believe that cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer." But alcohol, in contrast, does not cause cancer of the stomach, although its "heavy intake" may have a connection with cancer of the liver, he added.

He said there are three fields in which his agency, which has

its headquarters in Lyon, France, and is sponsored by WHO, can play a big part in future cancer research:

1. In organising studies to determine the environmental differences which seem to play a big part in the incidence of various types of cancer.

HIGH RISK GROUPS

2. In analysing the factors which appear to affect "high risk" groups who are apparently more prone to various types of cancer than other groups.

3. In carrying out long-term studies of possible causes of cancer to which individual scientists would be reluctant to devote a whole career.

If the result of the investigation is negative, Dr. Higgenson said, a single scientist might feel he had wasted his life—but an international agency would have been justified in getting even the negative answer.

He said investigations tended to show that genetic factors had no effect and hereditary factors very little effect on incidence of cancer.

Environmental factors are a prime field of investigation, Dr. Higgenson said.

Apollo Moon Craft Almost Ready For Manned Tests

By Walter Froelich
U.S. Science Writer

The conclusion of project Gemini with the forthcoming Gemini-12 flight will mark the end of an era in the development of space exploration. It will be the 10th manned mission in the Gemini series of two-man flights, and America's 16th manned space mission.

The final Gemini flight is the end of the beginning phases of the step-by-step preparations for manned advances into the universe—first into orbital flight, then to the moon, eventually to the limitless stars.

Thus, the Gemini-12 mission also signals the beginning of a new phase of manned operations in space. The mission will constitute a transition into Project Apollo—the next focus of activity for America's advancing space exploits.

From its inception, Project Gemini was a preparatory operation. It was designed to provide the base upon which Project Apollo could be formed. As it is, Project Apollo is already well underway even before the last Gemini flight.

Several unmanned flights have already been completed with medals and production specimens of the Apollo spacecraft. This is the craft which is to carry American astronauts to the moon two or three years from now.

The purpose of these unmanned flights was to test the vehicle itself. The next step will be to spend the craft aloft with three astronauts aboard.

That first manned Apollo flight, and several subsequent ones, will be confined to orbits around the earth. Those flights will acquaint astronauts with the craft and will per-

mit the crews to test it under operational space conditions.

Some additional ground tests are required before that first manned Apollo flight, tentatively scheduled for early 1967.

But space officials have said that Apollo programme is so well advanced that if the remaining test proceed without unforeseen problems the first manned Apollo flight may be rescheduled for the end of 1966.

Consequently, Projects Gemini and Apollo are virtually merging. There will be no interruption in manned U.S. space missions as occurred for 22 months between the last of the six one-man Mercury flights—in May 1963—and the first of the two-man Gemini flights—in March 1965.

Such a problem may currently be facing Soviet cosmonauts who have not made any flights in more than 18 months, since March 1965.

Project Apollo, however, is more than a continuation of Project Gemini. The Apollo spacecraft is an entirely new vehicle. It is substantially larger and more complex and sophisticated than the Gemini vehicle.

The Apollo accommodates three astronauts and gives each of them more room for body movement than the Mercury craft allowed for one and the Gemini craft permitted for two.

Beneath the couches on which the three astronauts sit during flight operations are two "sleep stations," berths where two of the men can stretch out while the third remains at his operating station. Among the craft's numerous conveniences are hot and cold water for use by the astronauts.

In fact the Apollo craft is not an experimental device like the Mercury and Gemini craft, but is a utilitarian vehicle designed to take astronauts on journeys through space from earth to other destinations—particularly, the moon.

The crew for that first manned, orbital Apollo flight has already been selected and is training. It will be headed by Command Pilot Virgil I. Grissom, veteran of two spaceflights—a 16-minute suborbital Mercury mission in 1961, and the first manned Gemini flight, a five-hour, three-orbit mission on March 23, 1965. With the Apollo flight, he will become the world's first man to journey into space for a third time.

Second in command, with the title "senior pilot," will be Astronaut Edward H. White, who will be making his second space trip. He was also second in command of the Gemini-14 flight, a 62-orbit mission in June 1965, during which he became the first American to "walk" in space outside the capsule.

The third crew member is Roger B. Chaffee, an astronaut-trainee who will be on his first venture into space.

The flight will be "open ended," that is no termination time will be set for it in advance and it will continue as long as vital spacecraft systems are functioning properly and the astronauts are in good health.

In this way, space officials hope to get the most out of the flight in terms of experiments and experience. If all goes well with the craft's system, it could conceivably remain for two weeks or more, provided fuel and other expendable supplies are not

exhausted earlier.

This initial orbital flight will then be followed by several similar ones in which the various tests will be repeated and new ones added and, finally, a flight to the moon will be simulated in orbit as closely as such simulation is possible.

Then, at some time in 1969 will come the climax, the catapulting Apollo spacecraft on a 500,000-mile (800,000-kilometer) roundtrip to the moon.

It will constitute man's first real breaking away from the immediate surroundings of the earth, his first true personal reach into the universe.

"It will also constitute the supreme expression of space technology, and it will almost certainly be recorded in history as the most spectacular feat of the 20th century."

KARACHI, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik met his Pakistani counterpart Shafiqullah Pirzada here Friday for 90-minute economic talks and a review of the international situation.

Malik who arrived Thursday on a four-day official visit, later called on President Ayub Khan for a brief discussion of "matter of mutual interest and expanding cooperation," according to the President's spokesman.

Malik referred Thursday night to possible "misunderstandings" here about Indonesia's position. But he has said relations between Rawalpindi and Jakarta, which under former Foreign Minister Subandrio gave Pakistan military backing in last year's war with India, remained unchanged.

Provincial
Press

By A Staff Writer

A writer in *Ittefaq-i-Islam* has written about the need to establish agricultural cooperatives in the provinces. It says that for several years now our nation has been confronted with a shortage of wheat and has been importing annually wheat from friendly countries to fill the gap. While the writer has referred to government plans to build irrigation canals and dams in several parts of Afghanistan, he says it should be admitted that in some provinces of the country, specially Herat, new agricultural activities are limited. For instance the survey of Hariroad valley has not been finished, though work on it began eight years ago. Every year the crop is being affected in the area because of the lack of water.

On the other hand, says the writer, financial resources at the disposal of the government are so limited that it simply cannot undertake an extensive reform in this field. It is here that the role of agricultural cooperatives in helping to boost production in the country becomes essential.

The writer suggests the establishment of cooperatives is essential to help the government of the country. The cooperatives should review relations between landlords and workers, and they should see that water is distributed among landowners fairly in the summer; more tractors should be imported and distributed among the farmers on the basis of long-term loans. The writer further says it is important that "real representatives" of farmers are elected to govern the activities of the cooperatives. They should help distribute better seeds among farmers. The cooperatives should also help farmers sell their products at reasonable prices; small dams and irrigation canals should be built by the cooperatives themselves. The activities of the cooperatives and specially their administrative staff should be inspected periodically by officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Finance.

Beidar, published in Mazare Sharif of Balkh, in an editorial on the Balkh Museum says that although the museum has been in existence for 31 years and some valuable historical articles are placed there it has not been enlarged and made more interesting. The paper says that the building is small and the articles placed there need cleaning and polishing. The editor says that is has been decided by the department of information and culture of the province that the articles in the museum should be classified and more relics should be found to extend the museum.

Several persons have volunteered to offer historical books to the museum, the editorial says.

In another editorial Beidar urges shop owners and the traffic authorities and public institutions to use signboards guiding people going from one place to another. It says that very few streets are still named in Mazare Sharif. It is also essential that offices and other public institutions should install boards on buildings to tell people where to go. Another editorial says that very soon Beidar will enlarge the format. It says when this is done it will publish more local news and advertisements. The paper has urged merchants to send their advertising to Beidar and writers to send their views on various public affairs.

The daily *Parwan* in an editorial says that the irrigation project envisaged for the Parwan valley from the credit given to Afghanistan by the government of China will have an important effect on the economic situation of the people of that area.

According to the editorial about 48,000 acres of land is to be irrigated when the project is completed. The land irrigated, if properly cultivated will make a marked contribution towards increasing supply of grain in the country, says the paper.

Warang, published in Gardez of Pakthia, in an editorial mentions the various social and economic developments taking place in that province. It says that education is being expanded in Pakthia in an unprecedented manner. The paper also referred to the programme launched in connection with forest preservation.

The community development department has taken a keen interest during the last few years in improving the social and economic conditions of the people living in villages. The newspaper says the role of the people in the realisation of development has been very important in the past and it will be more so in the future.

Helmand, published in Bost, the centre of Helmand province, in an editorial urges the people of southern areas of the province to see that through their own efforts irrigation problems are solved in the area. It says that the people of southern Helmand complain about the lack of water for irrigation. The area has already been reclaimed under the Helmand Valley Authority scheme. In the last few years the mud and grass had choked the canal irrigating the area. The paper calls upon the people to co-operate in cleaning the canal now that the government, spending large amounts of money has reclaimed the area.

Assembly Approves Council Move On Nuclear Weapons

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, (Combined News Services): The UN General Assembly ratified Friday a joint U.S.-Soviet resolution which calls for all nations to avoid actions which might cause the spread of nuclear weapons or hinder a treaty to prevent it.

The resolution, viewed as an interim measure to serve pending the concluding of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, was approved, 110-1, in the 121-Member Assembly. Albania cast the lone negative vote and Cuba abstained.

Meanwhile a Pakistan spokesman said that his country has high hopes that support will continue to build for its proposal for a conference of non-nuclear countries on nuclear issues.

The spokesman said that two more nations, which he declined to name, had joined Jamaica and Saudi Arabia, who earlier had become co-sponsors of the proposal.

He noted that in additional Indonesia indicated its support for the Pakistani draft resolution in the General Assembly's main Political Committee.

The spokesman said the proposed conference would be complementary to, not in conflict with, non-proliferation negotiations by the major nuclear powers.

"If a treaty is concluded before it assembles, the conference will enlarge its scope and consolidate its basis," he said. "But if a treaty is not agreed upon beforehand, the conference will surely provide a powerful force for its early conclusion."

He said Pakistan believes there should be a "harmony" of viewpoints among the non-nuclear countries before they enter into a dialogue with the nuclear powers.

G.O. Ijewere, Nigeria's representative to the UN disarmament conference, said the nuclear powers should "remove all artificial obstacles" to concluding a treaty on non-proliferation.

In the Security Council Russia vetoed a six-nation resolution urging Syria and Israel to refrain from any action that might increase tension in the Middle East and inviting Syria "to strengthen its measures for preventing incidents that constitute a violation of the general armistice agreement."

Russia objected to the implied criticism of Syria in the second part of the resolution.

The sponsors of the resolution were Argentina, Japan, Holland, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda.

The Soviet action came after almost three weeks of heated Security Council debate in which Arab speakers denied Syrian responsibility for the terrorist raids into Israel and accused the United States of taking a pro-Israeli position to appeal to Jewish voters in next

Tuesday's elections.

The vote was 10-4 with Formosa abstaining. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Jordan and Mali voted against the resolution. A negative vote by one of the five permanent members constitutes a veto.

It was the 104th veto cast by the Soviet Union since the Council was born 21 years ago.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko voted against the resolution, he said, because of the provision inviting Syria "to strengthen its measures for preventing incidents."

Ambassador George J. Tomeh of Syria said he regretted that the Council has been unable to agree on a consensus.

In an apparent reference to the United States and Britain, he said that "time and again we felt that certain distinguished members of the Council taking part in the deliberations were more or less determined to admonish Syria."

As far as the Arabs are concerned, he said, "there is no doubt whatsoever about the complete identification between the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and Israel and international Zionism."

Tomeh said the six-power resolution was not acceptable to Syria, primarily because of the implied admonition of his government in the second paragraph.

Ambassador Akira Matsui of Japan said his delegation believes the new resolution is "even-handed, fair and well balanced" and is "designed to relax existing tensions of the area."

He opposed Mali's request for a separate vote on the second paragraph.

Britain has in effect refused to serve on a projected special committee to recommend practical means to establish a UN administration in Southwest Africa, informed sources said.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Manager of the Middle East Branch of the World Bank, who arrived at the head of a delegation two weeks ago at the invitation of the planning Ministry to study the country's draft Third Five Year Plan, left Kabul for Karachi Thursday.

SHEBERGHAN, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Seven varieties of improved wheat seed have been sown in experimental farms of the department of agriculture covering over 75 acres of land in Jozan.

Some varieties have also been sown in model farms owned by farmers. The seeds are to be distributed to farmers.

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Revenue Department in the Ministry of Finance, Shamsuzakir Kazemi, left Kabul Thursday for Britain at the invitation of the British government to study financial institutions.

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The President of the Government Printing Press, Mohammad Ebrahim Kandahari, has left for Moscow at the head of a two-member delegation to participate in the October Revolution celebrations.

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Ahmad Javid, a Professor of Dari in the College of Letters, Kabul University, left for Tashkent Thursday on an assignment to teach Dari in that city's university.

MAZARE SHARIF, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Mines and Industries Minister, Eng. Abdul Samad Salim, Thursday laid the foundation stone of a large repair workshop in Mazare Sharif for the petroleum and gas prospecting department. He also inspected the Khalm salt mine and the ginning and pressing factory under construction here.

The Minister spent Wednesday inspecting the gas pipelines from the Khawaja Gogerdak gas fields to the Soviet border and Mazare Sharif.

MAZARE SHARIF, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The Deputy Minister for Industries, Dr. Mohammad Anwar Akbar, Thursday inspected work on a housing colony for workers and technicians of the chemical fertiliser and thermal power plants of Mazare Sharif.

He said the Ministry is trying to complete work on the plants in time. On completion the project will help agriculture and industry.

UAR, Syria Sign Defence Pact

CAIRO, Nov. 5, (AP).—UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Syrian Premier Yousef Zayyan have agreed on joint defence pact and an exchange of diplomatic representation on ambassadorial level, UAR's Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said, following their last round of talks at Kobbeh Palace Thursday night.

An agreement was to be signed Friday. Premier Zayyan was to sign for Syria and Premier Sidky Soliman for UAR.

Minister Inspects Work On Road

MAHMOUD RAQI, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Public Works Minister Eng. Ahmadullah Thursday inspected work on the Jabul Seraj-Gulbahar road.

The work is being done by units of the Ministry of Public Works under a protocol signed last week between the Ministry and two industrial corporations, the Jabul Seraj Cement Factory and Gulbahar Textile Mills. The nine-mile road will be completed before the end of the year.

The Minister also met Governor Mahmood Habibi of Kapisa and discussed with him plans for the capital of Kapisa province. The minister told the governor the site for the city was chosen in Mahmood Raqi.

Eng. Ahmadullah also inspected the site on the Panjsher river where a bridge is to be built. Through this bridge a shorter link between Kapisa and Kabul will be established through Begram and Qarabagh.

Vietnam

(Contd. from page 1)

vesty of the reality in Vietnam.

A recent non-aligned "summits" between President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India in New Delhi did not distinguish between aggressors and victims of aggression, he said.

Prince Sihanouk reaffirmed Cambodia's neutrality in the Vietnam war and declared it would not intervene materially or physically.

In Washington, Senator William Fulbright last night called for another pause in the bombing of North Vietnam.

Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and frequent critic of the war in Vietnam, acknowledged that a pause earlier this year had accomplished nothing. But he said he believed it would be wise to consider again, after proper preparations, having another cessation of bombing, accompanied by a restatement of U.S. aims in Vietnam.

Meanwhile AP wire adds, ground fighting in the Vietnam war flared Friday for the second day near the Cambodian border with attacks by Viet Cong forces against both American and Vietnamese troops.

The base camp of the U.S. 196th light infantry brigade, located three miles (4.8 km.) west of Tay Ninh city, was hit by an estimated 120 to 130 rounds of mortar fire in two attacks in the early morning hours. The first barrage of about 100 funds was laid down hotly after 2 a.m. and lasted for 20 minutes. The second barrage, from 20 to 30 rounds, lasted five minutes.

In two separate attacks Viet Cong guerrillas killed 13 civilian officer a local security and two children and wounding five other people, a police spokesman reported.

Military officials said guerrillas mined a three-wheeled scooter-driven van near Can Tho in the Mekong delta about 50 miles (80 km.) southwest of Saigon, killing 10 people and seriously wounding two.

Last night Viet Cong terrorists threw grenades into a house in the Gia Dinh area of Saigon, killing two children and wounding five other people, a police spokesman reported.

Fire broke out aboard the U.S. aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt last night, killing eight sailors and wounding four, a spokesman said today.

The fire was the second in an American aircraft carrier off the coasts of North Vietnam in two weeks.

On Oct. 26 a fire aboard the Oriskany as she was preparing to launch planes against North Vietnam killed 43 men—mostly officers and seriously injured 16 more.

A naval spokesman here said the fire started at about 1800 hours last night in compartment containing oil, paint and hydraulic fluid.

The fire broke out four decks below a hangar deck. It was extinguished within about 15 minutes, the spokesman said.

Air strikes against North Vietnam were not hindered by the blaze. The vessel carries 70 to 80 aircraft.

The spokesman added that no ammunition or ordnance were affected. As a precaution, a flare locker on the hangar deck above the blaze was flooded.

The fire aboard the Oriskany last week was caused by flares exploding in a locker near one of the main hangars.

Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos has urged communist nations to stop talking of assisting North Vietnam and instead to come forward with contributions, Hanoi's Vietnam news agency (VNA) reported Thursday.

Dorticos spoke at a recent rally in welcoming a Cuban delegation which also included Premier Fidel Castro's younger brother, Raul. VNA did not give the date of the rally.

The original forces and guerrillas in Gia Dinh province, South Vietnam, on October 22 fought off a major raid by U.S. troops, shooting down 10 helicopters, according to the South Vietnam liberation press agency, quoted by Hsinhua.

Ghanans In Conakry Meet OAU Mediating Mission

ABIDJAN, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—Ghanans living in Conakry turned out to meet the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) mission when it arrived in the Guinean capital Thursday, radio Conakry reported.

The mission, which is trying to mediate in the dispute between Ghana and Guinea, consists of Justin Bomboko, Congo (Kinshasa) Foreign Minister, Kenya's Vice-President Joseph Murumbi and John Nelson-Williams, Sierra Leone's Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

The radio said the Ghanans carried placards supporting deposed President Kwame Nkrumah and declaring that they were at home in Guinea and at liberty, "contrary to the allegations of the traitors in Accra."

An official Guinean delegation headed by the army minister, General Diallo Lansana, also met the OAU mission at the airport, the radio said.

Meanwhile, Ghana has taken a first step towards re-establishment of civil rule after 10 months of military government.

The ruling National Liberation Council, headed by Lt. Gen. J. A. Ankrah, which has ruled Ghana since the February 24 coup toppled President Kwame Nkrumah, has announced the appointment of a constitutional commission of 18 people to draft a new constitution.

Eight Chinese diplomats who tried to leave for Peking Thursday were met by Ghana officials at the airport and returned to their embassy, according to informed sources.

Thant Urges Africa Guide In Solving World Problems

NEW YORK, Nov. 5, (AP).—UN Secretary-General U Thant urged the African countries Saturday to guide the international community to solutions of African problems. He said those solutions "will have to be peaceful."

Thant told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that world peace required "urgent international action" on the problems of South Africa, race discrimination in South Africa, colonialism in Portuguese African territories and "the reckless and still unrectified seizure of power by a European minority in Southern Rhodesia."

In a message to the OAU's third regular summit meeting in Addis Ababa, he said:

"I can think of no greater contribution which the state of Africa and their leaders can make in the immediate future to the peace, not only of their continent but also of the world, than to consider these problems and their common underlying causes in their totality; to look for solutions."

He said the United Nations as a whole was "seriously preoccupied with those problems" the General Assembly's recent resolution on Southwest Africa was "the most far-reaching decision of its long history of concern for the interests of the peoples of that territory."

The resolution declared South Africa's mandate over the territory terminated.

Thant remarked: "It is...due largely to the wisdom and forbearance of African governments, to their willingness to temper understandable impatience with a sense of responsibility and realism, that the historic action...on Southwest Africa represents the concerted will of virtually the whole membership of the United Nations, and carries in that near-unanimity its great potential force and effectiveness."

UNESCO

(Contd. from page 1)

two decades UNESCO has "stimulated the dialogue, more and more nearly universal in scope, without which no true international understanding is possible."

Among the congratulatory messages which poured in was one from U.S. President Johnson.

"In a world where there is too much want and too much ignorance, you are helping to build a better life for all men, based on education and on progress in science and arts," it said.

The text of the declaration is the result of four years of work undertaken by UNESCO in response to an invitation from the UN Economic and Social Council.

It states that each culture has a dignity and value which must be respected and preserved; that every people has the right and the duty to develop its culture; and that in their rich variety and diversity, and in the reciprocal influences they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all mankind.

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A government statement said later there were misunderstanding over exist permits for Ghanaian diplomats in Peking, who are being withdrawn because of China's alleged non-cooperation with Ghana's new regime.

Ghana's Foreign Affairs Ministry has said China decided to withdraw her diplomats in Accra after Ghana's own decision to quit Peking. The present Ghana regime overthrew President Kwame Nkrumah last February while he was on his way to Peking for an official visit.

In Washington, AP adds, the United States expressed concern Friday over continued restrictions being placed on Americans in displayed toward Americans by the Guinea and with the hostile attitude youthful militia guards.

"As you know from the text of the U.S. note delivered the other day we advised the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that we did not condone the detention of the delegation, which was contrary to international practice."

"Furthermore, the Guinea delegation booked passage from Conakry through to Addis Ababa through the offices of Air Guinea which is a Guinea national air line."

Press Conference

(Contd. from page 1)

cent in the past 10 minutes.

He called the North Korean attack Wednesday on an American patrol.

Johnson then reiterated that the United States has no plans to dominate or occupy Vietnam once violence there ceases. "We have explained that we will pull out just as soon as the infiltration and violence ceases."

He also said Nixon does not serve his country well by criticising the communists in an attempt "to pick up votes. Commenting on Nixon's criticism to the "withdrawal terms" of the Manila conference communique, Johnson said he does not want to get into tempt "to pick up votes." Commenting on a campaigner like Nixon.

The White House says Johnson is not expected to have Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey act as a decision-making stand-in while the chief executive is under anesthesia for his operation later this month.

While House Press Secretary Bill D. Moyers said Thursday he does not believe such a formal arrangement will be made—as it was on when the President underwent surgery for removal of his bladder.

Former U.S. Vice President Richard M. Nixon called President Johnson's news conference criticism of him Friday a "shocking display of temper."

Nixon said instead of making it, the President should have answered questions about the war in Vietnam which Nixon asked Thursday.

Asked his reaction to the proposal by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines for an Asian conference on the Vietnam issue, Johnson said he thinks Asians probably have the same interests as the United States and have the right and duty to take such initiatives as they desire.

"We have encouraged regional meeting, he said. "It is not for us to decide, it is for the Asians."

He also said he knew of nothing which could cast on the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

Two Million Red Guards March In Peking Rally

PEKING, Nov. 5, (Reuter).—Chinese leaders reviewed a giant seven-hour parade of two million red guards in the centre of Peking Thursday and extolled a new policy of "extensive democracy" that includes free airing of dissenting views.

Mao Tse-tung, the 72-year-old party chairman, stood with his colleagues high on the balcony of the Tiananmen (Heavenly Peace) gate as the young revolutionary red guards filed past—stopping whenever he took a rest.

It was possibly the biggest parade ever held in China, with a turnout estimated at two million by the official New China news agency. This year's October 1 national day parade drew 1,500,000 and was then described by the press here as China's biggest.

Mao, waving his cap did not speak at the rally—the fifth he has reviewed since mid-August.

Defence Minister Lin Biao, in the major speech, said that the revolutionary masses following Mao's guidelines, had created the new experience of developing extensive democracy under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"By this extensive democracy," he declared, "the party is fearlessly permitting the broad masses to use the media of free airing of views, big-character posters, great debates and extensive contacts, to criticise and supervise the party and government, leading institutions and leaders at all levels."

At the same time, the party was giving the people full democratic rights along the commune principles. Unless the masses became good at mutual consultation, listening to dissenting views and reasoning things out, they could not possibly emancipate themselves.

Asian Tours

(Contd. from page 1)

William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs, was assigned two other countries—Japan and Formosa—while former World Bank President Eugene Black, special White House advisor on Southeast Asia is making a five-week trip to 11 nations as a follow up to the Manila meeting.

Harriman has stopped in Indonesia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Iran, Italy, West Germany, France and Great Britain.

Indonesian and Iranian officials told Harriman that the United States should halt its bombing of North Vietnam if any tangible results were to be expected from the Manila bid for peace. Similar advice was given to him in Ceylon and in Pakistan.

Pakistan President Ayub Khan probably has closer connections with Peking than other nations of the area at this time, and he agreed to do what he could to see that the Manila proposals for peace were sent to Peking for relay to Hanoi.

The Pakistanis also were reported to have the impression that some negotiating might be done if the bombing were stopped.

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